

MORGANand hisMEN

Confederate Lyrist Chants the Praises of the Blue Grass Chieftain and His Followers.

By GEORGE DALLAS MOSGROVE.

CLUKE'S RAID. tren. Morgan sent Col. Cluke with 750 tained himself with skill and gallantry. men and the two howitzers to Central Kentucky, Feb. 4, 1863, Captains Calvin the enemy again induced Cluke to retreat evening of the 18th. Lieut.-Col. Stoner and Lieut. Hopkins crossed the river with a few men in a canoe, surprised and captured the Federal pickets, guarding the ferry at which Cluke desired to cross, and brought over flatboats and a coal barge by means of which the command was crossed, the horses being made to swim. The weather was so bitterly cold that eight horses died from chill immediately after emerging from the water. The column passed through Somerset, and at Mt. Vernon captured a detachment of Federal troops, no halt of consequence being made until the command had arrived within 15

CLEVER STRATEGY.

miles of Richmond.

When Cluke halted, he sent a scouting party of 16 men, commanded by Lieutenants Cunningham and Hopkins, toward Richmond. When the scouts had gone about five miles, half of them halted, while Cunningham, with the other eight men, proceeded to within seven miles of the town, where he encountered four videts. In answer to their challenge he declared that his party were Federals, and, of course, friends. Advancing to the post he without much difficulty made the Sergeant believe that his scouts were an advance party of Wolford's command, returning from Tennessee to Kentucky, to assist in repelling an anticipated raid. Cunningham told the Sergeant that all the Fedderl forces in that region were to be immediately concentrated at Lexington, as Gen. John C. Breckinridge had entered the State at the head of 10,000 infantry. The Sergeant then gave Cunningham a statement of the location and strength of all the Federal commands in the vicinity and invited him to go to a house which was the base of the detail to which he belonged. Conningham, ascertaining that the detail was 24 strong, made an excuse to send back two of his own men and one of the Federals, thus calling Hopkins to his assistance, who soon arrived with the other eight scouts. In a skirmish that immediately ensued between the parties, one Federal was killed, two wounded, and the others made prisoners.

Learning that 250 of the enemy were

at Richmond, Cluke marched upon the place, hoping to capture them. Previous to his arrival, however, the Federals had retreated to Lexington. The rumor, inof Confederates were invading the State from various directions. A detachment under Maj. Steele overtook the Federal rear-guard at Comb's ferry, a sharp skirmish and lively chase ensuing-Steele driving them into Lexington. On the same night, while doing some independent scouting around Lexington, Capt. Charlton Morgan and Lieut. Corbett, commander of the howitzers, were captured. Having sent Lieut.-Col. Stoner to Mt. Sterling and Lieut. Cunningham towards Paris, to excite and bewilder the enemy as much as possible, meanwhile keeping up the demonstration on Lexington, Cluke crossed the Kentucky River at Boonsboro, and reached Winchester, Feb. 23.

the troops there to the town. Stoner arrived at Mt. Sterling, he found the enemy, that had been stationed there under Col. Wadsworth, just evacuating the town. Stoner attacked the retreating enemy, and captured many prisoners and a number of wagons.

On the 24th, Cluke's entire command was concentrated at Mt. Sterling. The Federals at Lexington finding that no serious attack was being made upon them, and having ascertained the falsity of the rumors of a heavy Confederate invasion, heart of the 'Old Hotel,' occupied by a body of morning of the 25th a brigade dashed into Mt. Sterling, and Cluke, unpursued, remarked from the town going beyone. treated from the town, going, however, and were coolly informed by some 40 or only a short distance. When the enemy 50 fighting soldiers that the sick fellows arrived at Mt. Sterling, many of Cluke's may have shown the truce flag, but as for men, living in that vicinity, were absent. enjoying the fascinations of their "old a thing, and threatened to fire upon the drove Cluke from the town, they did him prisoners, if they should attempt to esa favor by using artillery, the roar of cape from the building. The eight Contheir guns being a signal to the Confed- federates then forced the sick men to acerates at their homes that their furloughs company them, in a mingled crowd, on had expired and it was time for them to their retreat from the house, thus render-"When faint afar were heard the feet

Of rushing steeds in gallop fleet.' The men came in so quickly that the command was increased from 200 to 600.

enemy's artiflery had died away." CLUKE'S INGENIOUSNESS.

Apparently the Federals had established themselves in Mt. Sterling, intending to stay. Cluke then resorted to strategy. Lieut. Cunningham, himself a strategist not to be despised, was sent with a few picked men to the vicinity of Lexington and directed to spy thoroughly upon the officials there. Cunningham sent one of his men, a shrewd fellow disguised in Federal uniform, into Lexington, upon some pretended business which gave him an excuse for hanging about the headquarters of the commanding officer. The man succeeded in getting possession of some printed blanks which he brought out to Cunningham, who filled up one of them with an order, purporting to come from Lexington to the officer in command at Mt. Sterling, instructing him to march without delay to Paris to repel a raid threatening the Kentucky Central Railroad. He was directed to leave his baggage in charge of a small garrison at Mt Sterling. A courier, equipped as a Federal soldier, was entrusted with the mes sage. He played his part so well that the order was not criticized and induced no suspicion, for

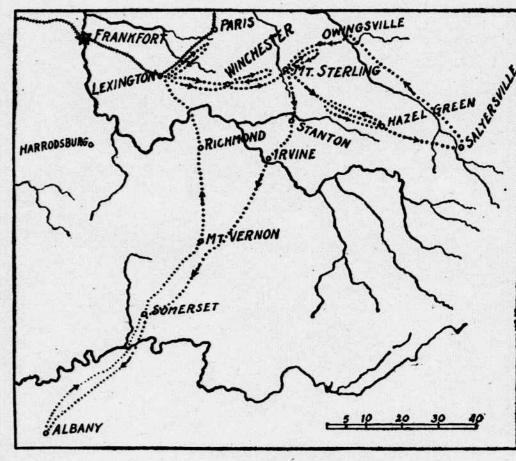
"That warrior's steed, so dapple-gray. Was dark with sweat, and splashed with

Obediently to the spurious order the Federals marched from Mt. Sterling to Paris, and Cluke, of course, re-entered the Richard C. Morgan was assigned to the had moved to the right and left reached is situated, point due westward. town and captured the detachment and

stores that were left there. About March 8 another advance of the enemy in strong force induced Cluke to greatly resembled, was an excellent offiagain evacuate Mt. Sterling, and retire to Hazelgreen, some 40 miles distant, General on the staff of his brother-in-law, on a line, with their column on the road where he determined to await the arrival Gen. A. P. Hill, in the Army of Northern of Gen. Humphrey Marshall who was Virginia, but becoming tired of staff duty this postion we would have to pass through road. They cannot be called rugged and

Kentucky, Feb. 4, 1863, Captains Calvin
C. Morgan and Chariton H. Morgan, of
the General's staff, accompanying the exLicking page Salvarsville. He seem that they are falling back to Nashpedition. A march through rain, sleet and snow, over terrible roads, brought the command to the Cumberland River on the even that they are falling back to Nash-alized that he was in the "middle of a bad fix." His command was reduced to about the command to the Cumberland River on the even that they are moving their forces. In the event that they are falling back to Nash-ville, the command will move from Leb-anou, cross the river and attack and fix." His command was reduced to about 800 men, was at Proctor, on his left. In position.

his front was the Mt. Sterling garrison, Gen. Morgan did not believe that the



CLUKE'S RAID INTO CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

estimated at 500, but likely at any time to be reinforced by the troops then in nessee, nor did Col. Breckinridge, who was Central Kentucky. The roads in all dicharged with the scouting of all the extreme right flank. Breckinridge save "It

ATTACK ON MT. STERLING.

able to intercept him in that quarter.

An arduous march of 60 miles in 24 hours, over mountains and across swollen streams brought Col. Cluke to McIntyre's ferry of the Licking, 30 miles from Mt. Sterling. Maj. Steele with his battalion crossed the river and marched via Owingscrossed the river and marched via Owingsville to take position on the Winchester
pike, beyond Mt. Sterling, that he might
give timely information of the approach of
give timely information of the approach of
posted his command in a good position

dropped out entirely; consequently, but
few men were available when the attack
few men were available when the attack
to fight, and yet quiet and 'serene' as
brandy to drown his sorrow. The Major,
regiments, divided by this speedy march,
of them go clear off, swim unfordable
posted his command in a good position
of them go clear off, swim unfordable
of the good position of the good posit crossed the river and marched via Owingsrossed the Kentucky River at Boonsboro, and morning of the 21st, moved with the latter would promptly join him with the fight. For these reasons, and an account of the usual details for horse holders ection of Paris was successful, confining charged upon the town from the magnetic field of the surfreesboro pike, and sent a fusion, and no little difficulty in putting the magnetic field of the surfreesboro pike, and sent a fusion, and no little difficulty in putting them, at once, promptly and smoothly into the fight. For these reasons, and an account of the usual details for horse holders.

Streams, and stay away for days. We could stop them, at once, promptly and smoothly into the fight. For these reasons, and an account of the usual details for horse holders. rection of Paris was successful, confining charged upon the town from the east, while When Lieut.-Col. Stoner charged in from the northwest.

The enemy made a fortress of the cour deadly fire from the windows. A detachment of 30 men was then ordered to advance on the street into which the Winchester pike leads and burn the houses in which the Federals had ensconced themselves. With torch, ax and sledge hammer these men, under McCormick and Cunningham, forced their way into the heart of the town. When they reached themselves they had not thought of such Kentucky homes." When the Federals Confederates, whom they now regarded as concentrate:" therefore the command had ing it impossible for the Federals to fire been halted but a brief space of time in without endangering the lives of their comrades. Before quitting the building the Confederates set it on fire. In a short time, the entire Federal force, 428 men. surrendered. The spoils consisted of 220 wagons laden with valuable stores, 500 mules and nearly 1,000 stand of arms. so it is said, "before the echoes of the Cluke lost Capt. Virgil Pendleton and two enemy's artillery had died away." Maupin were seriously wounded. The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, was probably no greater than that of the Confederates. Victors and prisoners went to work together to extinguish the flames

that threatened to consume the town: "Yet be it known, had bugles blown, Or sign of war been seen, Those bands so fair together ranged Those hands, so frankly interchanged,

Had dyed with gore the green. Cluke immediately evacuated the town and was attacked, some five miles to the eastward of it, by a force of Federal cavalry, preceding a body of infantry, approaching to relieve the garrison. No fight worthy of the name occurred and the Confederates marched, unpursued, to Owings ville. On the following day they en-camped at McIntyre's ferry, where the entire command, the sick now convalescent. was concentrated. On the 26th, Clake again advanced and encamped in the vicinity of Mt. Sterling. He then, under orders from Gen. Morgan, marched southward, crossed the Cumberland and joined

Col. Chenault at Albany. COL. DICK MORGAN AND HIS REGIMENT. Disregarding chronological arrangement, here revert to the Winter in Tennessee when in Feburary a new regiment was organized, composed of Maj. Hamilton's oattalion and some unattached companies ecently rescruited for Gen. Morgan's command. Quirk's famous scouts also became a part of the new organization. Col. command of the regiment and Hamilton ecame the Lieutenant-Colonel. Col. Morgan, brother of the General, whom he cer. He had served as Assistant Adjutant

rections were so well guarded that he treme right flank. Breckinridge says: "It could not reasonably hope to extricate is true that at this time Gen. Rosecrans orhimself from his dilemma without a fight. dered back his sick, his surplus baggage, camp followers, increased his guard at every station in his rear, displayed greater vigilance, vailed his movements in greater retreated to Lexington. The rumor, industriously circulated by Cluke, that a large force under Breckinridge had entered the State, accomplished the desired effect. Intense excitement prevailed, reports being rife, and believed, that strong bodies

> time to come up, the pickets were strengthened and thrown forward. The enemy, being infantry, came on slowly but house, and repelled Stoner's charge by a gradually drove our pickets nearly in. The peculiar formation of the ground gave the brigade great advantage, admirably concealing its weakness. The enemy made demonstrations, but did not attack, and before nightfall bivouacked in line in sight of our skirmishers. Just at dark Morgan rode upon the ground and was received with cheers. Soon thereafter Gano came up, and under cover of night the enemy withdrew to Auburn. Gen. Morgan's official report of the battle of Milton, which occurred March 20,

is as follows: "On the evening of the 19th instant, I eached Liberty, Tenn., and learned that the Federals were moving upon that place from Murfreesboro, their numbers being variously reported at from 2,000 to 4,000 infantry, and 200 cavalry, with one section of artillery. At the time I reached my videts on the Milton road, the enemy was within five miles of Liberty. At night they fell back to Auburn and encamped. ly out of fire. He was splendidly mounted, Determining to attack them next morning, ordered Breckinridge and Gano, who himself a large and striking figure, and I vere in command of brigades, to move within four miles of the enemy and hold somest picture of cool and desperate courhemselves in readiness to move at any age I saw in the war. moment. In the meantime, I sent the 'scouts' to watch the enemy and to report, and to see if any reinforcements came up; also, to send me information when the enemy moved, for I was determined not to make the attack at Auburn, as they held a very strong position, and I was desirous they should move beyond a gorge ranks, as a volunteer. The list of woundin the mountains before attacking them; for, if they had been permitted to take position there, it would have been impos sible to dislodge them. After daylight, one of the scouts returned, bringing intelligence that the enemy was moving. Capt. Quirk was ordered to move forward with ais company and attack the enemy's rear when they passed the mountain, and retard their progress until the main column

When within a mile of Milton, Quirk came up with their rear-guard and commenced a vigorous attack upon them. The enemy halted, deploying their skirmishers to the rear and bringing their pieces into position, commenced shelling Quirk's men and the road upon which they had advanced. In a short time I arrived upon the ground. Finding that the main column of the enemy was still falling back, and their artillery was unsupported by any troops, excepting their skirmishers, I deermined, if possible, to capture it. I, therefore, ordered Lieut.-Col. Martin to move to the left with his regiment, and Col. Breckinridge to send a regiment to the right-to go forward rapidly, and when within striking distance to move in and cut off the pieces. Having two pieces of artillery. I ordered them to go forward on the road, supported by Col. Ward's regiment, dismounted, and the remainder of the command to move in column in sup-

porting distance. "Just before the two regiments which the proper place to move upon the artilthe enemy's skirmishers and artillery fell back rapidly upon their main column, which occupied a steep hill covered with cedars. They placed their battery to the necessities of the grade. The immediately upon their right. To reach parallel to the general direction of the marching from Virginia into Kentucky with the infantry, he natwish his brigade of cavalry.

When the stand of service with the infantry, he natwish his brigade of cavalry.

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Grigsby was also wounded while in front of his command, encouraging his men. At the same time the firing from the center of the line nearly ceased, a few scattering shots, now and then, giving evidence that the ammunition was nearly exhausted. Two more rounds would have made our victory complete, and 2,000 Federal prisoners would have been the result of the day's fighting."

Ky. and Quirk's Scouts were posted to watch the enemy, and the rest of the command to Alexandria, and Morgan's division, under Duke, once more occupied Liberty, Gen. Morgan not having been with his command since the victory complete, and 2,000 Federal prisoners would have been the result of the day's fighting."

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Ky. and Quirk's Scouts were posted to watch the enemy, and the rest of the command was withdrawn to the eastward of Liberty and took position upon the hill.

Two guns of Byrnes's Battery were planted to sweep the road, a few hundred by a form the town. At daylight the Federal cavalry charged the force in front of the town and drove it back. Maj. Bullitt. Commanding the 6th Ky., held them litt, commanding the 6th Ky., held them The want of ammunition compelled back for a while, but their numbers and Morgan, reluctantly, to fall fack to Mil-While he was withdrawing the irresistible, forcing him to retreat rapidly. enemy did not fire upon him, nor did they pursue him. At Milton he found an ordnance train and four made them call a halt, whereupon Bullitt pieces of artillery that had been sent from and Quirk charged them in turn. How-

McMinnville. This encouraged him to re- ever, the Confederates were steadily new the attack, hoping to capture the entire force. He says: "Martin was placed in the same position which he had premet with another check at the long viously occupied, and Gano, whose entire covered bridge over Dry Creek, about a command had by this time arrived, was sent to the right. The artillery took position in about 800 yards of the enemy's masked. When the enemy had crowded battery, and commenced a rapid and it full, Byrnes opened and burst his severe fire upon them. They had again shells right in their midst. In a short officers and except not standing on the confederate chieftain, his case in hospital, and five were wounded.

ness, the men standing by the guns like veterans. Although they had but few men in the fight, the casualties were two killed cavalry moved up Dry Creek, and, turning and 18 wounded, showing the determination with which they held their which has been mentioned. Lieut.-Col. position. Too much praise cannot be Huffman was sent with the 3d Ky. to awarded to Lieut. Lawrence. Three check them, but unluckily did not reach times the enemy had to change the position of their battery, and their pieces were their further advance until the troops unfront and were about dismounting, when them off.

"I came up to the rear, about this time, Capt. Quirk was driven from the enemy's rear by a large force which had arrived in company with Col. D. Howard Smith. just in time to save the Federals in our We had come from McMinnville, and, on front. Upon the arrival of this reinforcement, I immediately ordered my entire command to fall back to Milton, and thence to Liberty, the enemy not following?"

we mad come from McMinnville, and, on the way, had heard the cannonading and learned that there was a fight going on.

We saw nothing of it, however, but its effect upon the stragglers and 'bummers,' who seemed unaccountably to have its thence to Liberty, the enemy not following."

Says Gen. Duke: "One reason of the want of success in the first cased. The impaired morale of what fatigue of men and horses, by the long and rapid ride to Auburn, and thence to more surprised than myself at the stream and so favor the latter's escape.

The impaired morale of what feet, and standing in front of the charging to his feet, and standing to his feet, and standing in front of the charging to his who seemed, unaccountably, to have inthe combat the feet to the ground. the position taken by the enemy. In the stretching gallop down the road, which posted his command in a good position came up, there was, necessarily, some con-streams, and stay away for days. We nanimously "treated" the guard, who sucperhaps not more than 1,000 men were them turn back. At length, in disgust, we lungs but retained his seat in the saddle engaged on our side, and these, as has gave up the attempt, and rode on to see and escaped. Morgan and the others got been explained, could not be handled as what was the condition of affairs nearer away uninjured. The infantry detacheffectively as was necessary to force the the scene of actual fighting. Col. Smith ment retreated in good order, their withstrong position of the enemy. Col. Ward's hastened to his regiment, and I went in drawal being more dignified than that of regiment is frequently alluded to in quest of Cols. Gano and Breckinridge, their mounted comrades. Gen. Morgan's report, but it should be meanwhile keeping a watch for the stated that the greater part of that regi- 2d Ky. ment was absent, only one of its com-"I met Col. Breckinridge's colmun, re panies, about 60 men, under Capt. Cates, treating, but in excellent order. The ranks

> was the principal cause of the repulse, or, The same was true of that portion of Col. rather, the withdrawal of our troops. All Gano's brigade which I saw. The men who have given any account of this bat- were occasionally cheering, and seemed cello and Albany, was in a great measure at the battle of Franklin while I was detle concur in praising the conduct of the perfectly ready to return, if necessary, combatants. It was fought with the ut- and fight. When Lieut.-Col. Huffman, in most determination, with no flinching on accordance with orders sent him by Col. Gano, undertook to withdraw from his po-"In this fight Col. Martin performed sition upon the left, his men became crowded and confused, on account of the When his regiment wavered and commenced to fall back, he halted until he charged him, and the regiment recoiled in was left alone; then at a slow walk rode to the pike, and with his hat off rode slowwore in his hat a long black plume, was have often thought that it was the handtempted, and the column retreated toward Smithville. On the way, Lient.-Col. Marespecially in officers. Capts. Sale, Marr, tin was sent with a few men to watch the Cooper, Cossett, and a number of other roads leading from the ground in possesofficers were killed. Capt. Cossett was sion of the enemy to the Smithville and under arrest at the time, for charges of McMinnville road, in order to prevent any effort of the enemy to surprise us on that From Alert Comrades Along the Whole thereby reminds me. was killed, fighting with a musket in the road. The wagon train had been previously ordered to move through Smithville to ed officers was large. Gen. Morgan's clothing was torn with balls." McMinnville by this same road. Some of Martin's men, dressed in blue overcoats, came out upon the road, suddenly, in front of the train. The teamsters thought they were Federals, and the wildest stampede ensued, the teamsters and wagon at-

being present. The failure of the ammu-

one of those acts of heroic, but useless,

courage too common among our officers

"Our loss in this fight was very heavy

which he was acquitted after death.

DISASTROUS DEFEAT AT SNOW'S HILL

The Federals, advancing, bivouacked

near Liberty, April 2, 1863. Scouts, sent

at Liberty were disposed to resist the

all the approaches to the position and maintain a connected line. It is a long slope, or rather collection of sloping

ridges, which, beginning at the table and eastward of the valley in which Liberty

runs through the center of the position

upon Snow's Hill, which was selected for

defense, but bends and curves according

ridges all point toward Liberty and are

"The road from Liberty to Smithville

Federal advance directly in front.

either side.

taches running in every direction, crazy through their camp that night, discovered with fright. Some turned their teams that a strong infantry force was behind the cavalry. Other scouts reported a Federal advance from Rendyville and Carthage. Col. Ward was sent to watch the Carthage roads, while the remaining troops consequently many wagons were smashed up before the panic could be abated. Gano, the senior officer present, decided to retreat to Snow's Hill, and, leaving "That night we encamped some 14 Col. Breckinridge to conduct the retreat. Gano's connection with Morgan's comhe proceeded thither to prepare for defense. mand ceased. No officer had won more Says Gen. Duke: "Snow's Hill was reand better merited distinction, and his garded by the majority of the officers, who popularity was justly very great. Funchad served about Liberty, as a very strong tional disease of the heart, caused by exposition, but, I believe, that they all agreed subsequently that the opinion was a mistaken one. As a defensive position posure, hard service and excitement, compelled him to withdraw, for a time, from active service, and when he returned, with against attack from an enemy, coming through Liberty it possessed no strong features at all—in reality the advantages were all on the side of the attacking party, especially if he possessed a numerical strength that would enable him to occupy re-established health to the field, it was to win new laurels and accomplish brilliant work in the Trans-Mississippi Department."

Morgan's command was worse demoralized by the affair at Snow's Hill than upon other occasions where it had fought hard battles and sustained serious defeat. Some weeks elapsed before the fugitives returned and reported for duty, none of them being able to satisfactorily explain why they rode away from the battlefieldand "kept a-goin'."

BACK TO LIBERTY.

The division, commanded by Morgan, in person, returned to Liberty, April 5, and found that the Federals had evacuated the scene of the recent combat: .

with his brigade of cavalry.

Capt. Calvin Morgan volunteered to carry a meassage to the Marshall. and carry a meassage to the Marshall. and insiders were thrown forward to that bushwhares, as an essential prelimit, of some mecessary, as an essential prelimit, of some mecessary, as an essential prelimit, of some mecessary, as an essential prelimit, of some of his military notions are mecessary, as an essential prelimit, of some mecessary, as an essential prelimit, of some mecessary, as an essential prelimit, of some of his military notions are mecessary, as an essential prelimit, of some of his military notions are mecessary, as an essential prelimit, of some of his military notions are mecessary, as an essential prelimit, of some of his military notions are mecessary, as an essential prelimit, of some of his military notions are mecessary, as an essential prelimit, of some of his military notions are mecessary, as an essential prelimit, of some of his military notions are mecessary, as an essential prelimit, of some of his military notions are mecessary, as an essential prelimit, of some of his military notions are mecessary, as an essential prelimit, of some of his military notions are mecessary, as an essential prelimit, of the enemy should be several dash of some of the first detachurs. I had nothing to eat for several dash of the enemy state they reached a noint within 400 yards the entire they rached noint within 400 yards the entire they are the previous of time the endorsed the endorsed the previous first the entire command was prostrated by a severa datask of expect, he declaring that the entire command was prostrated by a severe attack of expraighed. The previous data is the previous data of the entire the provious of the entire the provious of the entire the provious of the entire the previous of the entire the previous of the entire the provious of the entire the previous of the entire the previous of the entire the previous of the entire to the command was prostrated by a severe attack of expraight

THE NATIUNAL TRIBURE: WASHINGTUN, D. U., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1903.

Was not uptil he had made one long raid into the sensery, eccurry that he fully overeans what his brother effects called his queening hotton. The main and ant attack their extreme left. Capt, many and the most ground and the fully overeans what his brother effects called his gueening hotton. About the middle of March, while a potion of Morgan's command, under Col. Breckinridge, was actioned at Liberty, as impression prevailed at Go. The shoult, to washill. Gen. Morgan was directed to recommend with the remainder of the command will not be should be diately in their center; but this was not accomplished until it came near being captured by Col. Grigsby, who was within 50 yards of it, and moving rapidly upon it, when his ammunition gave out and he was forced to halt, the Federals saving their battery. It was near this point that Col. Napier was severely wounded, while cheering and leading his men up. Col. Grigsby was also wounded while in front of his command, encouraging his men. At

Oft has he helped me at pinch of need.

About April 20, Morgan, with an escort of 40 or 50 men, was at McMinnmille. A number of officers, among them Col. Cluke, Lieut.-Col. Martin and Maj. McCann, were also there, some on sick leave, others on special duty. There was no cavalry force at the place at all, excepting Morgan's escort, but a detachment of infantry, about 90, commanded by Maj. Wickliffe, was stationed there. A strong force of the enemy, cavalry, infantry and artillery advanced upon McMinnville, and. after some preliminary reconnoitering and skirmishing, dashed into the town, eight abreast. Then there was "mounting in taken position upon the pike, from which they were soon driven by St. Lawrence, commanding my battery. Our pieces were served with greatest precision and cool-was not able to remain long in position of Fitz officers and escort not standing on the or-

They dashed that rapid torrent through, And from the town they fairly flew." Exchanging only a few shots with the dashing Federal cavalry Morgan and his party sought safety on the Sparta road, but before they effected their escape a number of the officers and escort became involved in a rough and tumble melee with the advance of the enemy's horsemen who came down upon them irresistibly as a son themselves, but put them into the mountain torrent, apparently determined hands of innocent children, whom they that "no guilty man should escape." In the "scrimmage,"

'Their very coursers seemed to know That each was other's mortal foe:

And snorted fire, when wheeled around, To give each knight his vantage ground." Maj. McCann's horse was shot, and the gallant rider fell to the ground, in a hors of stragglers which we met. The moral However, the Federal cavalrymen, seem- a half-brother, David Ridgely. in that condition of the men was the most sin- ingly not caring who he was, rode over company. He was taken prisoner in East gular I ever witnessed. There was no him, sabered him and captured him. Howpanic, no running, no wild fear. They ever, he was not long kept in durance vile. rode along quietly, talked rationally, seem His captors confined him in an old stable, ingly free from any lively and immediate but they made a mistake when they genwere unprovided with a guard, and al- cumbed to the potent influence of the

GUARDING THE FRONT.

Until nearly the middle of the Summer. 1863, Morgan was principally engaged in being present. The failure of the ammu-nition, however, at the critical moment, men who were left were firm and cool. ceedingly long front. For at least six months the country about Liberty, Alexandria and Lebanon, and that about Monticommitted to Morgan's care—giving him a front of 150 miles to watch and guard. Then there was a large portion of middle Tennessee, and of southern, central and eastern Kentucky which his scouts constantly traversed. During those six months peculiar conformation of the ground. The enemy, taking advantage of this confusion. The enemy, taking advantage of this confusion. mand fought and won as many skirmishes disorder for some distance. At length, and battles, guarded and scouted as great Gano, with 30 or 40 men, charged the 4th an extent of country, captured as many Regulars and checked them. Quirk prisoners, and gave the Confederate Govdashed to his assistance, with about the ernment as little trouble concerning the same number of men, and the enemy was subject of supplies, as any other cavalry driven off. No further pursuit was at-(The End.)

SCATTERING. Will the comrade who some time ago asked for a copy of "The Old Canteen" song, communicate with us, as we are now able to grant his request? Levi Frederick, Sergeant, Co. D. 2d Ind.

and put back to Smithville, others floundered off of the road and tried to drive of any of his comrades in The National through thickets that a child's toy cart Tribune, and is wondering what has becould scarcely have been hauled through; come of them. Will they not write to him?

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THEM? John Gasier, Co. B, 2d Ill. L. A., Bonimiles from McMinnville. Here Col. ta, Mont., wants all the comrades to know that he is still alive, and would be glad to hear from them.

PROPOUNDS SOME WHYS?

Comrade H. J. Peters, of Rogersville, O., who was Corporal of Co. II, 126th, he omits to say what-asks for a few rea sons why, and says that he was 15 months hunting ferocious and bloodthirsty graybacks in Libby, Belle Isle, Andersonville, Pemberton, Savannah, Millen, Florence, Blackshire and Goldsboro. He propounds these quéries : "I would like to put the following ques

tions to the veterans and readers of your esteemed paper: "Why did the Confederates build the cook house on Belle Island below the sinks? "Why don't some of the boys who had

to ride the high wooden horse on Belle Island tell their experience on the Is-"Why did the Confederates build the

northeast and northwest corners of the middle stockade with the corner inward? sonville build the middle stockade with an angle out against the outer stockade right off before we reached her, and we then

CATARRH FREE BOOK ON ITS CURE The best book ever written on Catarrh and its cure is being given away to the public absolutely free of charge, by its author, a famous Catarrh Specialist, who has devoted a lifetime to the study of this insidious disease and its cure, and who is better fitted to write on the subject than any other member of the medical world. This exceedingly helpful book, which should be in the hands of every sufferer from Catarrh, contains the results of his recent scientific investigations, and tells how Catarrh can be permanently cured. how Catarrh can be permanently cured. The book, which is issued in handy form for household use, shows just how Catarrh starts, how it works its way into the hidden nose and ear passages, producing the loss of smell, taste and hearing, and how

the dangerous germs pass down into the lungs, bringing on that terrible and fatal disease, Consumption.

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me out of prison—give their experience on Belle Island bull dog soup? "Why do not some of the boys who were paroled at Wilmington, Feb. 27. 1865, and came north to Annapolis on the oat Francis, give their experience?"

PLATOON OF BROTHERS. Alfred Demorest, Co. F, 93d Ohio, Ross, O., writes: "Co. F, 93d Ohio, entered the service with 14 pairs of brothers, as fol-

"William and Alfred Demorest; Nicholas and William Goshorn; Alexander and Joseph G. Johnson; George and Henry J. Kumler; Arthur C. and John O. Morgan; James A. and Robert Mitcheli; Amos and John McNeal; Reuben and William Ogg; Asher and Samuel J. Pickens; Alexander J. and Weller Sterrett; Sanford P. and Alonzo F. Stitzel; John L. and Warwick M. Vanausdall; John H. and Samuel Vanslyke; Owen and John Walker. Of these six were killed in battle, two died of dis-Of the remainder 13 are known to be living. Truly, time has dealt kindly with us."

AS TO REBEL FLAGS. Comrade John Cremblebine, Co. B. 82d

Ohio, Kenton, O., writes: "Why not put Comrade E. S. Fitch's stay-at-homes with the crowd Comrade Asa Smart speaks of, that loves the Stars and Stripes so well— yet are so willing to parade rebel flags before the faces of those they helped to shoot down and to starve to death in prison pens like so many dogs? They are not satisfied to flaunt the old rags of treaeducate to flaunt the flag of disloyalty after they are gone. Is this the way to heal the wound that was supposed to be closed after Appomattox? I say, put the two crowds into the Mammoth cave of Kentucky; put Bunker Hill against the door and Lookout Mountain up against Bun-ker Hill, to make it doubly sure. Let this rebel flag nuisance have an end-for ever abouts of a number of Co. I boys. I had Tennessee, sent to Belle Isle, and there died in a short time. I was one of the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps, coffee coolers, who stood up to be shot at for \$13 a month and was hit-can show marks of rebel lead for Culp's Farm, June 22; and Peach Tree, July 20, 1864. also took a little jaunt with Uncle Billy o Savannah, and from there through the Carolinas to Richmond and on to Washington. From there we took side-door palace cars and went to Parkersburg, Va.; then we embarked for Louisville. where we were mustered out Aug. 3, 1865. "And my heart's desire is to you that God will always bless the boys who wore

DESIRES CORRESPONDENTS. Comrade J. W. Hendricks, Co. E. 57th Ill., Danville, Ill., writes: "I am seeking comrades who participated with me in campaigns and battles. I served two terms in Co. E. In the Spring of 1864 I was Orderly with Maj.-Gen. Wilson commanding the cavalry of Pap Thomas. I was in one of the last campaigns of the war-Nashville. My horse was disabled livering a verbal message on the firing line. I captured another horse having an empty saddle because another soldier had been wounded or killed. I was with my regiment at the Grand Review. I would Hazzard, 79th Pa., who lost his left arm at Stone River, yet was A. A. A. G. on staff of Gen. Wilson in the Nashville Cam-paign. I hope he is living and remembers the young Orderly who lost his voice as a result of an attack of measles in the Winter of '63-'4.

I am now 60 years old, an officer of Kenesaw Post, G. A. R., and always an eager and enthused reader of The National PRAYER BY AN OLD SLAVE.

S. R. Nelson, of Merrill's Horse, Lawrence, Kan., writes: "In a recent issue a comrade tells about a prayer by Southern woman during the war, and "A number of us, hearing an old slave

praying earnestly in an old tobacco house, approached and listened. He petitioned for peace—that men might quit fighting and raise corn for the pigs and pork for the people; for reformation of his young master and the happiness of his old mistress; for the minister, his flock, and the the church-it was all very enthusiastic and impressive and earnest; but all of the adjectives and adverbs applicable must be intensified when we come to his prayer for 'Massa Linkum 'en his sojers,' not repeat the prayer for you-wish I could-but the 'sojers' were to fight with fierce valor, win every battle and obliter ate the enemy, for the glory of the Lord, For 'Massa Linkum' he asked greater wisdom than that of Solomon that he might put to nought dat of sarpent of Jeff Davis an' all his hosts of Faro' 'an' all dar folks.' That 'Massa Linkum' might be a fighter like Joshua and 'es sure in he ain as David's sling stone to knock de haid off'n all de Go Liars'-which was the end of that prayer, as our boys couldn't keep quiet for a word more and broke into a guffaw that scared the old man's devotion

RAN THE MISSISSIPPI BLOCKADE. Comrade Samuel Eby, Co. F, 58th Ohio, "I would like to stir up som writes: comrade of ability to write the history of our regiment, for our grand old paper that Ma calls my Bible-The National Tribune. We enjoyed some triumphs and many trials. At least, we endured the trials. We were on the Benton when the fleet ran the blackade at Vicksburg. I had an excellent view from a port hole, and aw the first shot fired at us from the rebe guns. The gun was on the high bluff. I also saw the second, which was close to iddle stockade with the corner inward? the water's edge. The Benton was about "Why did the Confederates at Ander- past when the Corondalet struck and we got a 10-inch shot in our bow. The Ben-ton was hit 16 times, and fired 84: eight

out of him and him out of the warehouse.